

BROAT, OCTOBER 3, 1981.

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Columbia orthi in hope secretar assesses services a THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND PARTY.

FHE PRIME PROPERTIAL

Name the Restriction national platform of 1986 The prime carretial of hustness prosperties public confidence in the good sense of the Covernment and to its ability to deal fatellicounty with such new problem of adminisrestler and tagfalaries.

Who Were Phey?

In his speech at Keokuk President ROOSEVELT's theme was the familiar one of the Sanare Deal Taking into account that respect for the Presidential office which is inherent in the people. and the engaging personality of Mr. ROOSEVELT, who can no longer do wrong, the effect must have been impressive So impressive, indeed, that his hearers were doubtless satisfied with generalities and would not think of calling upon Mr. ROOSEVELT for specifications. But on one passage of his address the country at large, which was not under the spell of his eloquence, would like the light to | change.

appeal has been made to me not to enforce the law gainst certain wrongdoers of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business prosper

Who are these malefactors that tried with the course of justice? He can be under no pledge to protect them from publicity. They cannot stand to him in the relation of friends and they deserve no consideration at his hands. He can have no commerce with malefactors.

Why, then, this seal of confidence on the appeals of the wrongdoers who would have turned the Chief Executive from his sworn duty? Who were the go-betweens, if they did not accost and solicit him in person? As the champion of the Square Deal and as the paladin of popular rights Mr. Roosevellt should not hesitate to expose the scoundrels. The people would believe him. Some of the people, if not all of the people, would believe any statement he might make as to names, time, place and terms of solicitation. He should speak out. It is not the square deal to let any man of great wealth lie under suspicion.

The Pacific Expedition

Presumably by way of commending the Pacific expedition to the patriotic mir.d. and incidentally allaying the uneasiness of those conservative persons who do not relish the idea of leaving the entire Atlantic and Caribbean seaboard of the country without adequate protection, the Administration on Monday furnished its organs with material for some vociferation.

The first instalment of this halcvon rubbish is given to the world by the essemed Washington Post with the folowing introduction:

" Under specific orders of the President the pulse of the American navy has been quickened. Young "blood has been put on the top!"

At this point fanfares of trumpets and

the most lurid limelight in the market: "The President has made up his mind that the mavy will never be as effective in fact as it is in Sheory until officers possessing the aggressiveness of youth and the skill that comes from the magwificent training at Annapolis . . are placed in

A deplorable condition of affairs which could have been relieved by nothing less than the prompt and vigorous action of the President, who chafes in unison with the younger officers" and has declared that he will never, never permit a confinuation of the blight under which youth and skill and enthusiasm are reressed and decrepit old age is perpetu-

sted in a jejune domination. Then we have a list of the "old" captains who are to be relegated to inglorious ease, and the young, bouncing, stren-tious and palpitating captains who are to replace them and set the pulses of the ervice all aquiver with riotous expectation. It will interest the sober citizen to contemplate these categories and compare the old captains with the new:

WORN OUT INCOMPETENTS.

Captain W. W. KIMBALL....

TOUNGSTERS. Captain D. W. E. T. VEEDER.....

If the pulse of the whole country fails so swell almost to bursting after this, we shall lose our faith in the efficiency of rigmarole.

But the timid are comforted and rehave old age banished from the bridge and conning tower, so that every true American heart may safely burst itself with pride; we are also told that the battleships will return beyond doubt the President with more than mortal prevision has "cabled to London for pharts and books containing detailed Asiatic coast, of the Pacific and Indian | the price of that commodity, which law-

around the Horn." Indepentionly. the fleet is get to remain in the Parific or in rature by way of the strates of and the fine Canal without help London, the purchase of the Rettian ingentiariting open a purely emistio early return, eroughed with garlands of

And if humbing can go further then this we should like to hour about it

is would be footish to expect from any large number of the temperary or permanent employees of the city government real menterance in the effort to introduc modern bookkeeping in the municipa departments. The present diversity accounting systems makes places for many employees, conceals perfectly the have been for years characteristic of the administration of public affairs and keeps the taxpayer mystified constantly se to the expenditure of his money

To-day no person with the disposit to criticise unfavorably the city government's methods can find the details with which to sustain his charges, except in isolated and petty matters. No review of the departments is possible. The inequalities of extravagance are hidden. Mismanagement is concealed behind faulty bookkeeping. It is patent that many reforms should be made, but it is beyond possibility to tell where and how It is not to be wondered at that the beneficiaries of the present condition decline to step forward and demand a

The need of the adoption of an intelligent and uniform system of accounting is so obvious, however, that the Legislature would hardly refuse to enact the amendments necessary to accomplish it. In this lies the public's opportunity. The Charter Revision Commission needs only to corrupt Mr. ROOSEVELT and interfere to make the recommendation. Albany will attend to the rest.

The Spoil of the Sea.

The Pilot Chart of the North Atlanue, ssued monthly by the United States Hydrographic Office, gives regularly the places in the ocean where derelicts are found. Occasionally it is possible to trace from the charts the routes which these dangerous tramps have taken for many months, as they have been blown here and there. According to the Prince of Monaco, a seasoned sailor, not a few of these waifs finally get into the Sargasso Sea, from which they seldom escape.

Some of the derelicts are reported many times. Less would be heard of them if the Atlantic were not so crowded a thoroughfare. The schooner W. L. White, for example, was reported fortyfive times in the couse of 310 days, during which she drifted 5,910 miles. The Chart of the North Atlantic which the hydrographic office issues for five year periods, is able to show the routes of a large number of derelicts because so much data are reported concerning their erratic courses through the seas.

The most impressive facts exhibited on the five year charts are the derelicts reported in a sinking condition and scattered most thickly on the map between the latitudes of Jupiter Inlet, Fla., and Newfoundland, and the wrecks of sailing vessels shown by one or more rows of dots thickly lining the shores from Cape Hatters to Cape Breton. A steamship is among them here and there, but the more helpless sailing craft, blown ashore by the gales, outnumber the steamers twenty or thirty to one.

According to the statistics of the hydrographic office the sea trade of the world incurs an average total loss every year of 2,172 vessels and 12,000 lives, and the estimated value of lost vessels and cargoes is nearly \$100,000,000. One of the five year charts gives the localities where 956 vessels were wrecked on the Atlantic coast of North America, with the position of 332 identified vessels abandoned at sea, besides 625 derelicts that could not be identified, making a total of 957 derelicts in five years, or an average of sixteen to each month. The average time that the derelict remains afloat is about thirty days, from which it is evident that at least sixteen derelicts are constantly affoat in the

North Atlantic. Episcopalianism and Virginia.

For historical reasons it is peculiarly fitting that the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America should meet in Virginia and that the Bishop of London should be present. The Church of England came to the New World with the first settlers at Jamestown and remained established in the Old Dominion until after the thirteen colonies declared their independence. Throughout that period the Virginian clergy remained under the general jurisdiction of the Bishop of

London. Virginia was preeminently an agricultural colony, possessing no large cities and relatively few towns. Within its boundaries public opinion was to an exceptional extent moulded by the prevassured besides. Not only are we to alent sentiment of the large landowners. From a loyalist point of view it was unfortunate that during the first threequarters of the eighteenth century the landowners and the Anglican clergy had become increasingly estranged. The and at a comparatively early day, because first and chief cause of the estrangement lay in the fact that from the introduction of the culture of tobacco in Virginia it had become customary to pay the information regarding the waters of the tithes of the clergy in that staple. Now,

of the commentity line cannot of receiving promise in kind muct accept a stifinanci can this minimum prior obtainfor the emple in course often the

efficient mintarore who had graduate rema confinitional civale, have concern for accorpt what their partitioners consid cred a face reputersions for those apretion from might have been no enrices from infrance later and clarge in the cite fire minion, fliesigh, of course, Phanesters would object to paying tithen for the support of a Church from which they eld allegiance. The paraces, however, stone on their legal rights, and on the whole were able to enforce them. ngh not without much difficulty, antil the digrentent of the lasty came to a head in the great "Tobacco Case," in which a rable speech established PATRICE HENRY's reputation. It was to be ayparted that thereafter the clergy smartne under a treatment which however justifiable in equity, was technically flegal, would fast embittered toward their civilian fellow colonists and dispound to side with the mother country in the subsequent political upheaval.

There was another reason why not only the laity but even many members of the clergy belonging to the Anglican Establishment should have felt aggrieved by the completeness of their dependence on the parent Church. The repeated efforts to obtain a Bishop of their own had been defeated by the refusal of the British Parliament to create a see in Virginia or anywhere on this side of the Atlantic. with the result that colonial candidates for holy orders had to bear the expense of journeying to England in order to be ordained. Under the circumstances the supply of ministrants had to come mainly from the mother country, and as few promising young clergymen would volunteer to go into what they considered exile the Bishop of London had to make use of material at which the colonists often had cause to look askance. The ultimate effect of these conditions was not calculated to strengthen the fidelity of lay Virginians to the Anglican Establishment as it was managed in the Old Dominion, and before 1784 when SEA-BURY of Connecticut was consecrated by non-juring Scottish Bishops, an event followed two years later by the consecration at Lambeth of WHITE and PROVOOST. respectively of Pennsylvania and New York, by which three Bishops the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was organized-the Church of England in Virginia had utterly collapsed. Even when reorganized it had to wait many decades before it could pretend to cope with the dominant Dissent, nor can it be said even yet to have regained anything like its former pre-

ponderance in the Old Dominion. It is on account of these historical associations that the meeting of the Episcopal general convention at Richmond and the presence there of the Bishop of London as an invited guest are viewed with no ordinary interest.

Mr. Henry James's Double.

A writer in this month's Atlantic announces the discovery that Mr. HENRY JAMES has a double. At the first blush the discovery did not delight us. To one so sensitively unique as Mr. HENRY JAMES it must surely be a mortifying "find." We felt for our great expatriate. And then, a suspicion occurred that the double might be intending to visit and write about us. "Crambe repetita," as every schoolboy says. Altogether, it was well nigh a relief to learn that the double was dead and buried.

The double was French, it appears We might have guessed it. His name WAS PIERBE CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE MARIVAUX. In this respect he was the treble rather than the double of Mr. JAMES. But the hardest hit of all is the writer's surmise that Mr. JAMES, like PIERRE CARLET DE CRAMBLAIN DE MARI-VAUX, instead of being scrupulously himself in his art is but a mutilated section thereof.

Some hasty critics have been tempted to suppose that American horse sense had been omitted from Mr. HENRY JAMES'S makeup. Perhaps he merely suppressed it, and so made a beginning of that elaborate compound of curious sentences, affected simplicities, inversions, dashes, digressions, that blindman's buff of the colloquial and the Orphic, the Henrico-Jacobean style.

The promotion of Brigadier-General WILL-IAM P. DUVALL to the rank of Major-General, vice WILLIAM S. McCASKET, retired is an act of the President which will be criticised by veterans of the civil war who have been passed over as well as by the friends of General FREDERICK FUNSTON. The rise of General DUVALL has been so rapid as to excite the suspicion of favoritism. He was made a Brigadier only eighteen months ago. He did not serve in the field during the Spanish war, but later in the Philippine rebellion he distinguishe himself as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, General THOMAS H BARRY, now commanding the Cuban army of occupation, has a better Philippine record, and had been a Brigadier-General two years and five months before Lieunt-Colonel DUVALL was promoted Others having precedence of DUVALL were Generals TASKER H. BLISS, ALBERT L MILLS and WINFIELD S. EDGERLEY. On the list of Brigadiers were five veterans of the civil war.

By seniority General Funston, who when his turn came for promotion, asked that General WILLIAM S. McCASKEY, a civil war veteran, be advanced, was doubly en titled to the vacant rank. General Funsron's record in the Spanish war and the Philippine rebellion was brilliant compared with that of Colonel DUVALE. During the San Francisco crisis following the earthquake and fire General Function further

harmone; however spenion; had an atr of ----

There toler of the part out he se the figure fore. Where is finne for Carronet for can a facaret alors thetre stations him!

Regar of Landon sight with an nany of his heathern in Great Britain and he United States, over the many physicians Government must be overything and feel all pulses and look at all the tengues. Phycians will be the directors of gymnasiums d aporte, or spattery constables. Everyisoned or both. What will become of the specialist? Is he not a monopolist?

JAPAN'S MILENCE In the Present Racial Crists It Simply Means

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEW SEE nate ellence among the Japanese means

goggies on, so that we may not see too clearly hat the working of its brain is. Until the Japanese have learned what the racial troubles on the Pacific coast are there ill not be any expression from the Oriental mind In all Japanese mental formulations there a conformity to Western patterns and Western feelings are imitated. do not want to disparage their country in the eyes of foreigners. As no one now is praising them they do not imitate what they see in our correspondence columns. Every ethnological student is aware that the published utterances of the Japanese do not reflect their sentiments and convictions. Therefore we must understand that all the information that is obtained from Japanese residents here, scholars, politicians or social scientists (God axee the term), is susceptible, even when published, to double revision and criticism. Japanese education is pervaded by the tendency to suppress all showy or vehement generics, and he only can be considered well educated whose face shows little or no legible emotion. Thus the Governor of Tokio, Ichio Okubo, always received me with his smoke colored spectacles on. He even kept me waiting until they were found for him. Once he do not want to disparage their country in the emotion.
Okubo, always received.
Okubo, always received.
Okubo, always received.
Once he inguited upon my engaging as "second interpreter" his friend from Shidzuoka, his own creter to spy upon my every movement. nome province, to spy upon my every move-nent. Even when I was in the company of ohn A Bingham, the American Minister, or of Durham W. Stevens, the Secretary of Legation, my worthless second "interpreter" would shadow me.

NEW YORK, October 2.

ADVICE TO SWARTHMORE. the Mostn't Sell Her Birthright for a Mess of Pottage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 think ! ex ress the views of most college men when I say hat Swarthmore College ought to refuse and cer tainly will refuse to give up her honorable distinc-tion in intercollegiate athletics for an endowment of \$80,000 a year. True, the money might be accepted and the Swarthmore students could all practise athletic sports by themselves, but how could a shut out from one of the most important and pleasant features of college life? It is the giorious strife of college against college, rival against rival, that gives the keenest excitement and zest. I do not believe that there would be much athletic activity in a college which barred itself from intercollegiate competitions. Athletics would languish; and what

would there be to take its place?
As to the talk about "study." I want to tell you just the cold truth: Study is the last thing, the less interest, to take into account in a university edu-cation. My own case is probably typical of hundreds of others nowadays, when graduates go into business to such an extent. I made a good record in all around athletics; I studied just enough to and I am getting \$10,500 a year NEW YORK, October 2.

Cocktail in Church and State.

From the Washington Past. Safely filed away in the archives of historical tradition is the cook and bull yarn to the effect that the War of 1812 was due to the trivial circumstance that a Rhode Island pig made an unwar-ranted and destructive trespass on a neighboring garden. We can give implicit credence to the thing light of recent events and the part a cocktail i playing in Church and State out in Indiana.
It will be recalled that the only President Indiana ever gave the American Union accepted a harre Magistrate of our republic, but it had no injurious consequences in a political way, and not a great while later Benjamin Harrison defeated James G. Blaine for the nomination for President of "the party of great moral ideas." However, Mr. Harri list; neither is Scotch whiskey the stuff to wear the disguise of a cocktail

The Crescent warriors sipped their sherbe For Christian men the various wines are But we can count quite a number of our Presidents, and George Washington was one, who tossed off their corn whiskey bald faced and stark naked, General Jackson kept it in a jug with a cornect stopper. There is authentic history for it that on day, and no man ever discovered that he was in the slightest intoxicated—just a little exhibitated.

Tom Marshall hoped that he did not talk blaspherny when he wished that man had been created with two good stiff drinks of Kentucky bourbon in him and the art of distilling alcoholic liquors not

allowed him. Amendments to the Chin Golf Rules. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-Sir: All bail to Harlem" and the Chin Golf Club League How many times and oft have I seized my trusty razor and, cheered on and encouraged by my wife, gone over the course triumphantly! What ap-plause I gained when I finished one stroke better than the record! And in my foolishness I thought was alone, the inventor of the sport. Now that know there is a forman worthy of my steel, that

my razor has a brother, I can speak.

The rules and handleaps of "Mid Harlem" are just and equitable, but they are not complete. He speaks not of barring the beardless boy who can achieve a clean shave with a wooden and aks not of the wielder of the safety razo He speaks not of the wielder of the safety razor, though be may, like myself, consider him beneath contempt. He speaks not of the handicap of the man whose wife compels him to wear a mustache. These things are to be considered by all carnest players of the game.
As one of the mustached ones I here issue this

challenge: I will concede the fourteen strokes on the upper lip: I will accept the handicap of three strokes allotted to the childless married man; and with the ninety-nine strokes made by "Mid Harlem" as a record, I will agree to beat the result-ant eighty-two strokes by ten or forfelt the entire s and a side bet of one shaving stick If he does not care to accept my individual and arrange for a tourn

Hist Sociology. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir: Are we a na-New YORE, October 2.

Pleasures of the Chase. Choily—Any deer around here?
Algy—There must be; the guide cald the one

ros in the Republican convention to action. Account those upo the determine on a section of the standposters, which of game have given by a revision of the table is called in favor of a revision of the table is called in favor of a revision of the table is called in the calle turney to the party touther source not forgive his tertitions resident and off not forgive his tertitions resident as a deligible the the performance of his official distinct. The count official distinct limits and the country of the co ers, president of the American Pederati Later, published in the organ of that to him on the part of the labor unions. Mill another element of opposition to Taff is the appaganism of the negro leaders throughout the country on account of his action in the n several of the largest of the North States, including New York, Ohio and Indiana, and combined with the laiser vate they might carry those and other States against Taft.

The supporters of the other candidates will doubtless argo those considerations with all their force against Taft's nomination. Senator Knot will enter the lists with the solid vote of Pennsylvania, resuferced possibly by Massachusetts and other New Englandstates. Speaker cannon will have lithness behind him. Vice-Pressient Fairbanks will have Indiana, and Mr. La Foilette Wisconsin. Should the Republicans of New York unite in a solid delegation for tiovernor Hughes the fact that he has shown his ability to carry that State, his splendid record since his election and his increased popularity by reason of it will make him a most formidable candidate.

In order to defeat Taft the favorite sons

In order to defeat Taft the favorite sons I have mentioned may pool their forces against him, and in that case Mr. Rooseveit will have the fight of his life to accomplish the nomination of his Secretary of War.

It is in anticipation of such a contingency that the men who are still insisting that Mr. Rooseveit should be forced to accept a renomination are relying for the fulfilment of their expectations. A deadlock in the convention would be seized as the opportunity to spring the nomination of Roosevelt as the only way of cutting the Gordian knot. So much for the Republican outlook. Now let us turn to the prospects of the Democratic party.

Index ordinary circumstances it would seem that the Democratic might have a chance to reap the benefit of the divided counsels of their adversaries, if they could put in nomination a statesman of national prominence

Such a revision.
Unfortunately for the Democratic party,

Such a revision.

Unfortunately for the Democratic party, a large number of its members, probably a majority, seem determined to force upon the minority the nomination of Mr. Bryan. The ability and integrity of this gentleman are generally acknowledged, but there is a large number of Democrats who cannot be induced to vote for Mr. Bryan under any circumstances, because they do not believe he would be a safe Executive. It will be necessary for the party to poll its full strength in order to elect its candidate, and it has been shown in two Presidential elections that Mr. Bryan cannot poll the strength of his party. In fact, there are many more Democrats who would refuse to vote for him now than there were at either of the elections in which he was deteated.

at either of the electron his European tour defeated. When he returned from his European tour When he returned from his European tour When he returned have the opportunity of his life, and he deliberately threw it away in his Madisor Square Garden spee h, when he proclaimed himself an advocate of the initiative and referbance of the contract of the contr binsell an advocate of the initiative and refer-endum and government ownership doctrines. No public man ever made a speech that so shocked and antagonized the best elements of his own party. Mr. Bryan has probably seen his mistake, but he cannot avoid its con-sequences. It is true that he has announced his conviction that the country is not yet ready to adopt these doctrines, and therefore ready to adopt these doctrines, and therefore he will not insist upon making them issues in the coming campaign. But this amouncement does not cancel the fact that he has avowed his belief in these doctrines. He has not recanted and cannot, as an honest man, recant them. He still believes in them, and there are millions of Democrats who think that no man who does believe in them is a fit candidate for the Presidency. The Democrats who believe in a representative democracy cannot support a man who has declared himself against the principle of representative government and in favor of abolishing it.

Suppose Mr. Bryan should be nominated and elected on a platform which is silent on the subjects of the referendum and government ownership. In that case he might well say that the party by its silence in view of his well known opinions had left him free to act upon them. But should the convention insert in the platform a plank in opposition to them in case of his election he would be placed in a position that would require him either to violate the platform and betray the confidence of his party or to violate his oath of office.

The Constitution, which he would be sworn will not insist upon making them issues in

of office.

The Constitution, which he would be sworn to support, provides that "the President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

We know that Mr. Bryan believes the reference and the state of the s We know that Mr. Bryan believes the refer-endum and government ownership to be "necessary and expedient" for the welfare of the country, and it would therefore be his duty to recommend them to Congress, and having recommended them he would of course do all in his power to secure their adoption.

having recommended them he would of course do all in his power to secure their adoption.

The present Administration has shown what can be done by a President who believes in policies inaugurated by himself for what he believes to be for the good of the country, and the friends of Mr. Bryan will hardly deny that he would be as energetic in behalf of what he believed to be right as Mr. Roosevelt. And it is because Democrats believe in a representative government and are opposed to paternalism that they will not vote for Mr. Bryan, to give him an opportunity of carrying out principles which he believes to be right, but which they believe to be destructive to our present form of government and to the welfare of a free people.

Washington, D. C., October 2.

Meditations on a Broomstick.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now is Jone than among the prophets: It will be recalled that Dean Swift while serving Lord Berkeley as secre tary ventured on one occasion to enliven the drear of reading sermons to Lady Berkeley by style of Boyle, and entitled "Meditations on From its sounding periods I have selected the

ilowing passage as of present interest:
"With all his faults, he sits up to be a universa eformer and corrector of abuses, a remover of rievances, rakes into every corner of nature, bring ing hidden corruption to the light, and raises mighty dust where there was none before; sharing eply all the while in the very same pollu pretends to sweep away; till, worn out to the very stumps, he is either kicked out of doors or mad use of to kindle flames for others to warm then NEW YORK, October 1.

Church Ventures in Junk.

Washburn correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The Washburn Congregational Ladies' Ald Society, which announced a couple of weeks ago that it had engaged in the junk business, is meeting with great success in the venture and is being flooded with orders from all over the country for old scrap iron, rags. waste paper. &c. One concern has even written to the ladies quoting prices paid for cham-pagne bettles, but the society promptly turned down this request. The money derived from the plan is used for missionary work and for running

A French Extinguisher.

Medjord Centre correspondence Watereitie Mati.
A Frenchman came near burning the stable at aimer Lovejoy's by blowing out a banging lam

> Consternation in Ursine Louisians Canebrake bruins Are full of scares-Teddy bears.

The talk of war has been fud

me, as one of the "small investor" class, to register my unqualified approval of the course which I understand many good Republican citizens of Massachusetts will take at the polis man who though a Democrat can and does

Whitney, for I am a citteen of New York State. but merely to emphasize the desirability of having a man in office who deals with altua-tions as they arise in a practical way, as against the well known methods of our present national Executive, Mr. Roosevelt's aperches, like his policies, are too idealistic n a day, causing situations of critical impor betinacy with which he clings to his ruine

tion of their danger to our industries.
It is to be hoped that before the next Presidential campaign there will have been found a man who will be a true representative of the "safe and sane" idea of government, on who can be depended on to know his own Presidential chair is indeed a misfortune. A NEW YORK REPUBLICAN NEW YORK, October 2.

William McKinley.

From the Boston Herald. William McKinley's quality of serenity was t all times during his tenure of office a guar antee of the nation's security. He inspired confidence. He was of the school, now seemingly remote indeed, which believed that all things should be calmly done, for in calmness is resolute strength. He was not less hopeful than his successor, not less an interpretation of life. He was as keen partisan and as much of a strategist, but his strategy was of a different order. It is prob-able that he discerned the problems of these past few years, for he read the signs of the imes. But the solution was not for him. Death took him at the height of his fame and pefore the new questions had ripened. on the very morning when death met hir he shaped and bequeathed to his country an enlightened policy worthy of the traditions of statesmanship, a policy to which neither his successor nor his party has yet proved to be the rightful heir.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU inconceivable that a high minded and patriotic man of genius and of destiny tike Theodore Roosevelt should be capable of committing such monumental folly. I really think that the whole scheme was concocted by the arch enemies of Roosevelt with the intention of putting him in a false position and incifairs might be conducive of. I claim the in the canebrakes of Louisiana Theodor sevelt will come out into the open and save his ukase that the United States flee stay at home, no matter who the candidates of the next Republican pational JOSEPH DEUTSCH

THE BRONK, October 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: I have just risen from perusal of another of those inculcations to virtue, honesty, probity and all righteousness which come so gracefully from our President at least three times

Not Mr. Pecksniff himself ever more elo

descanted on godliness and so on. Only Mr. Pecksniff put it into four golden words: "Let us be moral Nor could I believe that such words could come from a man who whispered to Harri-

man that "you and I are practical men New York, October 2. G. I G. B. S.

From Army and Navy Life.

There are social distinctions in Cuba based upon color: there are not one but several color lines, though these are not eternal, hard, fast and unchangeable as in the United States. In Cuba social life is run largely by social clubs. There are in almost every town and village negro clubs, two or three grades of mulatio clubs and white clubs In one and at its functions may appear the husband. excluded the wife; in another the wife but not shand; in a third their children but neither the father nor mother. To the world this will appe incredible, almost incomprehensible; here it convention, fixed, settled, accepted and operative. These distinctions, however, run but for a lifetime. y crosses from generation to generation, the t but be decreasing, is not rememb

A Historic Spot.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"Now, please show me the spot where the horse bit George Washington," was the astonishing request made by a country visitor of his bost, a downtown publisher. The latter had escorted him about and shown him the State House, the Liberty Bell, Carpenters' Hall, old Christ Church, the grave of enjamin Franklin and the site of the bo Benjamin Franklin and the site of the bouse is which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The publisher had never heard of the spe where the borse bit the Father of His Country, bu equal to the emergency, he took his guest to Wash ington Square and said that it was in one of the corners of that space (which one he did not know) that the horse did the biting, in commemoration of which event the square was named.

Oh, sad is the lot of the poor millionaire

Inviting our pity the while, once he has made it the rest of his time Is given to guarding his pile.

He cannot alt down and do nothing at all.

And put in indition his trust;

Corruption will come and his treasure corro

In vain are devices of bolts and of bars They vanish away so the air; thousand and one are the plans of the thieves

Against which he has to take care. And now with the trust busters stalking the land The best we can say of the de Is that Mr. Crosus must lay up his wealth Where the honest can's break in and steel.

MCLANDSUBGE WHICH, &

elicate the market meffery

OF IL. PHILADRIPHIA, October 1.

FAMOUS LONDON HOUSES Where Same Great Books Have Bear

From the London Daily Neus How many readers of Thackers by post office and have been aware that 11 those immortal works "Vanity Fall "Esmond" and "Pendeunis" first light?

Gower street, again, is a somewhat onous street of prosperous looking class houses. Few people know that 110 Charles Darwin wrote certain! Origin of Spacies," but his famous "or Again, in 56 Great to street, Boswell wrote a considerable of his famous "IAfe of Johnson" to street, Soho, William Hazhtt during

street, Soho, William Hazhtt during six months of his life wrote some of his notable essays.

As for Charles Dickens, London with memories of that great povel 48 Doughty street he began "Barnaby his finished "Pickwick" and "Oliver Talswrote "Nicholas Nickleby." At 1 Dow Terrace he finished "Barnaby Rudg." Dombey and Son, and wrote "I Curiosity Shop," "Martin Chuzzlewit, Christmas Carol," "David Copperfield Cricket on the Hearth" and "The HMAn." At Tayistock House he wrote

Christmas Carol. David and "The living Cricket on the Hearth" and "The living Man. At Tavistock House he wrote House. "Little Dorrit" and "The Living Cities."

Henry Fielding wrote "Tom Jones house on the site of the present Row police station, and Smollett wrote phrey Clinker" and probably "Perpercial" at Monmouth House, Upper Crow. Richardson's "Pamela, "Clarod" Grandison were written at The Gand "Grandison" were and "Grandison" were written at The Grange North End, Hammersmith, occupied for some time by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

At 24 Cheyne row the Sage of Chelesa Thomas Carlyle, wrote "The French Revolution," "The Life of Frederick the Great." "Past and Present," "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches" and "The Life of John Stirling."

Adopted by the People

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 have read and pondered the criticism of my letter that Mr. Johnston has made, and it seems to me he has shown that the Tenth Amendmen should be read thus:

The powers not delegated to the United State by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the

I am inclined to think he is quite right Of course the Federal Constitution was not adopted by the "governments" of the several States, but by the people, the qualifled voters, thereof. It was them. The people of each State acted on it in State convention assembled. "From these conventions," said John Marshall, speaking

for the Supreme Court, "the Constitution derives its whole authority." HARVARD PROVINCETOWN, Mass., October 1. Crops the World Over. Broomball estimates the world's wheat crep this year at 3,024,000,000 bushels, having added

31,000,000 bushels for more liberal and later esti-mates of the United States and Argentine crops, says "Crop Reporter" of the Department of Agri-The most serious wheat losses are looked for it Hungary, the Balkan countries and Germans Increases are expected in Russia (spring wheat

and in France. Hungary will make up some of its wheat loss h an increased crop of corp. Deterioration of the corp crop, however, is reported by the Danubian States, owing to the lack of rain. A failure there of that crop would entail serious consequences

Rye promises a fair crop in Germany better than average yield in Russia, b where the prospects are only moderate.

Barley is expected to give a satisfactory yield in are expressed as to quality and color ilse generally to be the crop of the

Oats promise year in Europe. Sugar beets in general are extremely backward out in France and Germany the average weight of the roots and the condition of the plants are m below that at the same time last year; the sugar content is likewise lower, but in Germany the d

ference is not so great. In Hungary sugar beets while backward, are developing gradually and are expected to give a satisfactory yield.

In Great Britain potatoes are the worst crop of the year, owing to widespread disease. Onto are the best crop of the cereals. The quality of hat generally poor, but in bulk it is the crop of the season. Root crops and oats are next; then wheat

barley and posatoes. Apples and pears are sher crops, but plums are very abundant in England, and bush fruits have done well. An understeld The 1907 current crop of Greece is commercial sted at 155,000 ton

Last year Great Britain imported 6,426,704 bunches of bananas. The import is increasing largely car year. They are from Madeira, Canary Islands
Costa Rioa and British West Indies. The chief
consumption is in the manufacturing district
stretching cost from Liverpool in a broad belt across
England, where the cheap Western banana ands a ready and growing market among the workers in the factories. Banana imports increase as the raw apple imports decrease. Since 1903 Gree' Britain's raw apple imports have decreased \$12,586,866 to \$8,539,782.

Costa Rica in 1908 exported 8,872,720 bunches of "Dornbusch" puts the deficiency in the European wheat crop at 179,000,000 bushels.

Elijah had just ascended in his chariot of fire

"The only transportation that escapes Federa Merewith he vanished from view.